The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1777. [No. 2056.]

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Yesterday the House of Peers waited on his Majesty with their humble Address to his Majesty's speech of Thursday last. The Address, with his Majesty's answer, are as follow:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is with the truest satisfaction we congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms in the province of New-York, the recovery of Canada, and the fair prospect of decisive good consequences, which, under the blessing of divine providence, is now opened by the firmness of your Majesty's councils, the valour and good conduct of your Majesty's officers and forces by sea and land, and by the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in your Majesty's service.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that nothing would have given us equal happiness, to have been informed by your Majesty at the opening of this session, that the troubles which have so long distracted North-America had been at an end; that your Majesty's unhappy people in those provinces had recovered from their delusion, and awakened by a due sense of their misfortunes and misdoings, had delivered themselves from the oppression of their leaders, and were returned to their duty. While we lament that your Majesty's humane and merciful intentions have been frustrated by the neglect shewn to the means of conciliation, notified under the authority of your Majesty's royal commission, we feel the strongest indignation at the insolent manner in which they were rejected; and we want words to express our abhorrence of the desperate spirit of those over-bearing men, who with an insatiable thirst of power and dominion, which has uniformly actuated all their proceedings, have now renounced allegiance to the crown, and all political connexion with Great-Britain; and with an arrogance equal to the enormity of the attempt, left a doubt of their real designs should remain on the breast of any person whatever, have set up their rebellious confederacies for independent states. We are fully aware of the mischief which would accrue, from the success of this treason, to your Majesty's loyal colonies, to the commerce of this nation, and more remotely indeed, but not less certainly, to the system of Europe, and to every state upon the continent of Europe possessed of distant colonies.

We reflect with pleasure on the solid advantage which will be derived from the object of the rebels being openly avowed and clearly understood, the unanimity which will prevail at home, founded in a conviction of the justice and necessity of your Majesty's measures. Inspired with the same zeal for the cause of our country which animates the kingdom at large, we will steadily support your Majesty in the vindication of the honour of your crown, and the just rights of parliament, and will cheerfully concur in making the necessary provisions for those great purposes.

The assurances of amity which your Majesty continues to receive from the several courts of Europe, afford us great satisfaction; we entertain the most grateful sense of the endeavours which your Majesty is exerting to conciliate unhappy differences between two neighbouring powers: And we trust that by your Majesty's auspicious endeavours, these misunderstandings will be removed, and Europe continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace. Permit us, Sire, at the same time, to return to your Majesty our dutiful thanks for your provident attention in guarding against any event which may arise out of the present situation of affairs, by keeping us in a respectable state of defence at home.

With hearts full of duty and gratitude, we acknowledge the happiness, which, under your Majesty's mild government, is intended to every part of the British empire; of which the late flourishing state of the revolted provinces, their numbers, their wealth, their strength by sea and land, which they think sufficient to enable them to make head against the whole power of the mother country, shew that they have abundantly participated. And we earnestly hope that your Majesty's paternal object of restoring your distracted colonies to the happy condition from which, by their own misconduct, they are wretchedly fallen, will be speedily attained.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Return you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address.

It is with great pleasure I observe the satisfaction which the * success of my arms against the rebels in North America has given to all my loving subjects. That which you express is highly acceptable to me.

The preservation of the public tranquility, the happiness of all my people, and the maintenance of our most excellent constitution, are the invariable objects of my heart.

The humble ADDRESS *of the House of Commons to the* King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the humble thanks of this house for your most gracious speech from the throne.

While we lament the continuance of the troubles which have so long distracted your Majesty's colonies in North-America, and of the calamities and oppressions which our unhappy fellow-subjects are still suffering under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders; we cannot forbear to express our detestation and abhorrence of the audacious and desperate spirit of ambition, which has at last carried those leaders so far, as to make them openly renounce allegiance to the crown, and all political connection with this country, and in direct terms to presume to set up their rebellious confederacies for independent states.

We consider the rejection of the gracious and condescending means of reconciliation, held out to them under the Authority of your Majesty's Commission, as a fresh and convincing proof that the object of these men has always been power and dominion; but we can impute the circumstances of indignity and insult accompanying this proceeding to no other motive than a resentment of your Majesty's firm and constant adherence to the maintenance of the constitutional rights of parliament, divested of every possible view of any separate interests of the crown; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that the same attachment of your Majesty to the parliamentary authority of Great-Britain, which hath provoked the insolence of the chiefs of this rebellion, cannot but operate, as it ought to do, in fixing your Majesty still deeper, if possible, in the affections of a British house of commons.

With reverence and gratitude to Divine Providence, permit us to express our unfeigned joy, and to offer our sincere congratulations to your Majesty, on the success which has attended the good conduct and valour of your Majesty's officers and forces both by sea and land, and the zeal and bravery of the auxiliary troops in your service, in the recovery of Canada, and in the important operations in the province of New-York, which give the strongest hopes of the most decisive good consequences.

It is with much satisfaction we learn, that your Majesty continues to receive assurances of amity from the several courts of Europe; and we thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness and paternal concern for the happiness of your people, in your constant attention to preserve the general tranquility; and it is our most earnest wish, that by your Majesty's interposition, all misunderstandings and differences between two neighbouring powers, may be happily reconciled, and Europe still enjoy the blessings of peace.

Your faithful Commons consider it as a duty which they owe to your Majesty, and to those they represent, to grant your Majesty such supplies, as the weighty considerations which your Majesty has been pleased to state to us shall be found to require; and we have a well-grounded confidence, that, at this time, when the object of the rebels is openly avowed and clearly understood, the general conviction of the justice and necessity of your Majesty's measures must unite all ranks of your faithful subjects in supporting your Majesty, with one mind and heart, in the great national cause in which your are engaged.

His Majesty's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

THIS very loyal Address deserves my particular thanks.

I receive with the highest satisfaction your affectionate acknowledgment of my constant regard to the constitutional rights of Parliament, and your zealous assurances of confidence and support in this great contest, in which the interests of all my subjects are so essentially concerned.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *March* 31.

The following Articles are taken from a New-York paper of March 13, 1777.

LONDON, *December* 13.

Yesterday Gen. Burgoyne, lately arrived from Quebec, was at court, and had the honour of a conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday the House of Commons met, and ordered a new writ to be issued out for electing a member for the city of Westminster, in the room of Earl Percy, who is to be called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Percy, in his own right, on the death of his mother, the late Dutchess of Northumberland.

Dec. 16. Advices from the Hague mention, that 4 ships are detained at Amsterdam, laden with cannon and military stores for America.

A compact it said to be signed between our court, and those of three northern powers, by which, in case of a continental war, they have stipulated to furnish Great-Britain, between them, with 60 000 men; so that there will be no necessity to send a man out of England.

This morning 6 large ships were taken up into government service, and ordered to be got ready to carry over some new clothing for the army at New-York.

This morning 65 young recruits marched from Islington to Chatham, which, with 50 more that marched last week, make 115, all enlisted at Lincoln. They are likely young men, and intended for America.

Dec. 25. Yesterday morning a council was held at the Queen's Palace; the Earl of Sandwich, Lords North and Weymouth being present, which sat near 3 hours, on the subject of private foreign dispatches received on Monday; after which the Right Hon. Lord North set out for his house at Bushy, for the Christmas holidays.

It is reported that a great personage has acceded to the proposed arrangement of the affairs of a certain duke; in consequence of which his Highness is soon expected home.

The following is a list of some of the fleet which General Carleton means to begin his operations with in the spring: The Inflexible, of 20 guns; the Maria, of 16 guns; the Carleton, of 15 guns; the Redeau, mounting 8 long twelves, 4 howitzers, and 6 24 pounders; the Royal Convert, a Gondola; the Washington, a prize, mounting 8 guns, one 18 and one 12 pounder in her bow; the Lee cutter, of 8 guns; the Jersey, a prize, mounting 4 guns; besides a number of gun boats, &c.

The loss the Earl of Dunmore has suffered in his private property in Virginia, we are told, exceeds 40,000 pounds.

Jan. 6. By private accounts received in town from Dresden we learn, that the British minister there has daily conferences with his Prussian Majesty, and that twelve Prussian regiments are actually in readiness to march early in the spring, but their destination remains at present a profound secret.

Jan. 7. We hear administration intend to augment General Howe's army with 3000 foreign troops, and some recruits, to replace those lost in this campaign: No further addition will be made to his strength, as the General has wrote word, the forces he has in the field will be sufficient.

Jan. 13. The workmen in the following different branches are working with all possible diligence at the Ordnance office, in the Tower, in getting ready to be shipped for the use of General Sir Guy Carleton's army at Quebec, viz. firelocks, swords, halberds, match staffs, powder-horns, pouches, and other military implements to be embarked as early in the spring as possible.

Jan. 14. Letters from Rotterdam, by the last mail, declare, that orders had been for some time dispatched to all the governors of the settlements belonging to the States-General, to act with the utmost caution with respect to assisting such American vessels as might put into their ports, their High Mightinesses being determined not to give the least cause of complaint to their old allies the English.

Jan. 14. A letter from Plymouth, dated January 10, says, "Came in his Majesty's ship Raisonable, from a cruize: She took, off Cape Finisterre, an American privateer, called the Dorton, of 18 nine pounders, and 14 swivels, with 119 men, and has 5000 dollars on board, the Raisonable parted with her in a gale of wind; but the privateer's men are on board the man of war."

It is said that government means to proceed, by way of information, against the four Aldermen who committed the lieutenants; and that the mode at first intended, by way of action, is to be declined as too private a way of bringing on a question of so public importance as that which will be involved in the issue of the cause.

American Intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, (Rhode-Island) Feb. 1.

A number of Americans have lately arrived here from Newport with a flag of truce, having been exchanged there; one of them is since dead, and some others cannot long survive, owing to the inhuman treatment they received from the enemy.

Baltimore, Feb. 11. By the last accounts from New-Jersey we learn, that General Lee was still at Brunswick, under a strong guard, but that he was treated with great respect by most of the officers of the British army; that General Howe had refused to see him, and that he had treated him with several indignities; that he had, notwithstanding, a high sense of the General's military abilities, and wished for a pretext to excuse him from exchanging him; that General Lee retained his inflexible attachment to the liberties of America, and that he openly avowed it upon all occasions. It is impossible for an American to reflect upon the important services this illustrious General has rendered to the United States, by rousing and directing their military spirit in the controversy, by forming their armies, by exciting a spirit of emulation and laudable ambition among their officers, by his attention to the health, cloathing, &c. of their soldiers, and lastly, by his zeal in inculcating the principles of liberty and good government upon all orders and classes of men, without resolving to redeem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold vengeance, the least indignity or injury that is offered to his person or character.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 1.

"Recruiting parties are sent into different parts of Germany from Great-Britain; recruits are also raising in the different parts of this kingdom; add to this, that all Scotland is ransacked for men. One thousand Roman Catholics are already raised in Ireland, to whom the oath of supremacy is not administered, and the different ships of war now building, not only in the public but private yards, shew plainly that England has no thoughts of a peace with America. An embargo just laid on the exportation of provisions; the fall of stocks from 7 to 5 per cent. 10 or 12 ships of the line lately put into commission; the hottest press that has been known for many years all over the kingdom, and five pounds bounty offered to seamen, influences every person to think that an European war is inevitable."

From the KENTISH GAZETTE.

The military letters from Long Island, and the triumphant exultations of the ministerial partisans, would fain persuade us, that the sight of a British soldier is sufficient to petrify a whole regiment of Americans. They must surely think, that the inhabitants of Old England have drank deeply of the waters of Lethe, and lost their memories as well as their liberties, so soon to forget *The Carnage at Bunker's Hill*, and a still later incident, when his Majesty's troops would have been in possession of Sullivant's Island, if they would a passed a ford of *four feet water*, defended only by 1500 [less than 500] of these *cowardly* provincials. To the adulatory address of the city of York, I would hold up the answer of the provincial prisoners, when offered pardon by Howe, on the only condition of taking the oaths of allegiance, "that they had devoted themselves to liberty and their country, and would meet their fate." Is this the language of COWARDS?

But if every thing is to be suppressed in favour of, and every thing to be exaggerated against the Americans, what must every good Englishman who laments his situation in silence, think? He must know himself detested, insulted,

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* *See the answers to the 14th and 15th questions in the New Catechism in the next page.*

robbed and deluded, by whom? By RENEGADO WHIGS, by MERCENARY BRETONS, and DESPOTIC TRAITORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 14.

His Excellency General Washington has iſſued a proclamation, dated Morriſtown, Jan. 25, ſtrictly commanding and requiring every perſon who has ſubſcribed a declaration of fidelity, taken the oaths of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and accepted protection and certificates from Lord and General Howe, or any perſon acting under their authority, forthwith to repair to head quarters, or to the quarters of the neareſt General Officer of the continental army, and there deliver up ſuch protections certificates or paſſports, and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America; nevertheleſs, granting full liberty to all ſuch as prefer the intereſt and protection of Great-Britain to the freedom and happineſs of their country, forthwith to withdraw themſelves and families within the enemy's lines: And all and every perſon who may neglect or refuſe to comply with this order, within 30 days from the date thereof, to be deemed adherents to the King of Great-Britain, and treated as common enemies to the American States.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12.

Extract of a Letter from Morris-Town, March 9.

"Any news you may receive by my letters, you may depend is by me received from the beſt authority. Yeſterday a number of cows and ſheep, which were taken from the Tories, cloſe by the enemy's lines, were ſold at vendue. This morning we received an account of a ſkirmiſh with the out poſts of the Philiſtine army, near Brunſwick; a ſmall party of our men attacked and drove them, killed 3, wounded 12, and took 4 priſoners, alſo a waggon loaded with baggage, &c. Our troops are in high ſpirits."

NEW-YORK, *March* 13.

On Saturday laſt, as his Excellency Gen. Sir William Howe was proceeding from Brunſwick to Amboy, with an eſcorte, they fell in with a large body of rebels, on which a ſkirmiſh enſued, but ſoon terminated in the precipitate flight of the Congreſs heroes. [*Hugh Gaine.*]

On Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, Tyringham Howe, Eſq; commander, arrived here from England, and has brought a large ſum of money for the uſe of the army and navy. [*Gaine's Mercury.*]

From the Caraibean General Gazette, or St. Chriſtopher's Chronicle.

BASSETERRE, *Feb.* 3.

A letter from a gentleman in London to the editor.

"Incloſed is the cuſtom-houſe account of ſugar and rum imported from the ſugar colonies.

"The captures of ſo many Jamaica ſhips has occaſioned a rapid riſe in the price of ſugars, Mr. Manning, two days ago, ſold ſome of Mr. Taylor's ſugars, at 42s. 6l. It has alſo occaſioned the ſtoppage of a very capital Jamaica houſe, (Sanigold and Jackſon) whoſe unſettled negotiations amount to the enormous ſum of near 800,000l. Another Jamaica houſe is ſaid to have given way, and theſe have involved a banking houſe here, and a houſe at Briſtol, the laſt for 30,000 l.

"There has been, and ſtill continues a very warm preſs, the ſame as in time of war, beſides giving a bounty of 5l. a man for volunteers, and a fleet of obſervation is propoſed, under the command of Lord Briſtol.

"Mr. Jackſon above-mentioned, 'tis ſaid, waited on Lord North, to acquaint him, that it was neceſſary to give his houſe ſome ſupport, or their ruin would involve ſo many others, that the conſequences would be too fatal to mercantile credit. He ſaid they have a large ſum in ſpecie on board the Pallas frigate, one of the Jamaica convoy, which is not yet arrived.

"It is generally imagined that ſugar will be at 50 odd ſhillings per cent.—Many more failures are apprehended.

"This day Nov. 19, Mr. Manning ſold Mr. Taylor's ſugars, at 50s. per cwt.—Great hopes of a reconciliation with America."

Account of ſugar and rum imported into London, from the 25th of March, to the 31ſt of October, 1776.

From	No. of ſhips,	hhds. ſugar,	hhds. rum.
Jamaica,	83	28,778	10,555
Antigua,	33	11,073	466
St. Kitt's,	32	13,773	1,255
Barbadoes,	14	4,762	1,074
Grenada,	38	9,618	2,527
Montſerrat,	7	3,223	112
Nevis,	9	3,034	315
Dominica,	8	1,856	217
St. Vincent's,	10	3,434	303
Tortola,	1	401	36
Tobago,	6	1,977	335
Total	242	84,865	17,230

Laſt Saturday a melancholly accident happened at Old Road, in a diſpute which aroſe between ſome of the militia there which had that day been training, and a party of ſeamen belonging to the Portland man of war, and Capt. Beatty. The militia ran to their arms, and fired with ball among the ſeamen, when ſeveral of them were dangerouſly wounded, one of them is ſince dead belonging to the Portland, and Beatty's ſecond mate it is thought will not recover. This is the moſt perfect account we have been able to get of this unhappy affair.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *March* 31, 1777.

A New Catechiſm.

Q. WHAT is WAR?

A. It is the curſe of mankind, the mother of peſtilence and famine, and the undiſtinguiſhing deſtroyer of the human ſpecies.

Q. How is WAR divided?

A. Into offenſive and defenſive.

Q. What is the chief end of offenſive war?

A. Sometimes it is to regain by the ſword what had been unjuſtly taken away from the rightful poſſeſſor; but for the moſt part, it is to gratify the ambition of a tyrannic prince, by ſubjecting to his arbitrary will a people whom God had created free, and giving their hard earned proviſions to ſupport him in luxury, idleneſs and ſenſuality.

Q. Are there inſtances of ſuch princes?

A. Yes, many, both in antient and modern times: hiſtory is filled with the miſerable lives and wicked deaths of tyrants. The preſent King of Great-Britain, whoſe hiſtory is not yet completed, is a living example of ſuch a prince, he carried an offenſive war into the Eaſt Indies, and deprived many thouſands of theſe innocent people of their lives and properties, that he might ſnuff the ſpices of the Eaſt, and repoſe his ſluggard limbs on the ſopha of a Nabob. He is now carrying an offenſive war into America, without one ſpecious plea for ſo doing; and moſt wickedly aiming at the abſolute diſpoſal of that extenſive country and all its numerous inhabitants; for this purpoſe he has ſpread deſolation and death through their peaceful habitations; purſuing his iniquitous deſigns with every aggravated ſpecies of obſtinacy, cruelty and horror.

Q. What may be ſaid of ſuch a prince?

A. That he looks upon mankind as created only for his uſe, and makes their miſery his ſport: That the ſpirits of thouſands, who have fallen a ſacrifice to his ambition, cluſter around the poliſhed points of his imperial crown, and daily cry aloud to Heaven for juſtice: That his throne is built of the bones of his fellow creatures, and reſts on the ſkulls of the ſlain: That his unhallowed feaſts are ſprinkled with human blood; and that the groans of widows and orphans attend him with innumeral curſes at every riſing ſun.

Q. What will be the probable end of ſuch a prince?

A. That Hiſtory will do juſtice to his memory, in ſpite of all the fawning ſycophants of his court, and hand his name to poſterity with infamy and deteſtation: That whilſt his royal carcaſe fattens the common worms of the earth, his miſerable ſoul ſhall give an account to God for the wanton ſlaughter of his creatures whoſe blood will moſt aſſuredly be required at his hand; and that the vaults of hell ſhall ring with *Hail! thou great deſtroyer of the human ſpecies.*

Q. What is a defenſive war?

A. It is the taking up arms to reſiſt tyrannic power, and bravely ſuffering preſent hardſhips and encountering preſent dangers, to ſecure laſting liberty, property and life, to future generations.

Q. Is a defenſive war juſtifiable in a religious view?

A. The foundation of war is laid in the wickedneſs of mankind. Were all men virtuous, juſt and good, there would be no contention, or cauſe of contention among them; but as the caſe is far otherwiſe, war is become abſolutely neceſſary; as many other things are, which are only the product of the weakneſſes or iniquity of men. Even the invaluable bleſſings of a conſtitutional government would be unneceſſary incumbrances, were there no open violence or ſecret treachery to be guarded againſt. God has given to men wit to contrive, power to execute, and freedom of will to direct his conduct. It cannot be therefore, but that ſome will abuſe theſe great privileges, and exert theſe powers to the ruin of others. The oppreſſed will then have no way to ſcreen themſelves from injury, but by exerting the ſame powers in their defence, and it is their duty ſo to do. If it were otherwiſe, a few miſcreants would tyrannize over the reſt of mankind, and make them abject ſlaves of oppreſſion and penſioners of their will. Thus it is, that a *juſt* defenſive war is not only neceſſary, but an indiſpenſable duty, and conſiſtent with religion, accommodated, as it muſt be, to our preſent imperfect ſtate of exiſtence.

Q. Is it upon theſe principles that the people of America are now reſiſting the arms of England, and oppoſing force to force?

A. Strictly ſo. The Americans had nothing in view but to live peaceably and dutifully in a conſtitutional ſubmiſſion to Great-Britain. They ſuffered patiently for a long time, many unjuſt encroachments of power; being loth to offend their rulers by a too ſtrict attention to every right; till at laſt, the deſigns of the court became too evident to be miſtaken; and they were puſhed to the diſtreſſing neceſſity of chooſing one of two great evils, viz. either to inſlit themſelves and their unborn poſterity, the avowed, unconditional ſlaves of a corrupt and wicked adminiſtration, or to brave the horrors of war in a noble conteſt for liberty and life. They have wiſely determined on the latter; and, after ſolemnly appealing to God and the world for the juſtice of their cauſe, they are proſecuting the war under the favour of Heaven, and with the moſt promiſing hopes of ſucceſs. Supported by the equity of their principles, they have ſurmounted the greateſt difficulties, and exhibited inſtances of bravery not exceeded by the heroes of antiquity—and may Heaven proſper their virtuous undertaking!

Q. But it has often been ſaid, that America is in a ſtate of rebellion: Tell me therefore what is *rebellion?*

A. It is when a great number of people, headed by one or more factious leaders, aim at depoſing their lawful prince, without any juſt cauſe of complaint againſt him, in order to place another on his throne.

Q. Is this the caſe of America?

A. By no means. They have repeatedly declared, with all ſincerity, that they were ever ready to ſupport with their lives and fortunes, the preſent King of Great-Britain, on the throne of his anceſtors, and only requeſted in return, the enjoyment of thoſe ineſtimable rights which the Britiſh conſtitution confirms to all its ſubjects; and, without which, the boaſted freedom of that conſtitution is but ſolemn mockery and an empty name.

Q. To whom has the Britiſh Court committed the conduct of the preſent war?

A. To Lord and General Howe.

Q. Who are theſe gentlemen?

A. They are brothers of a COLONEL HOWE, who fought bravely by the ſide of the Americans in former war, and fell in battle; who, by his amiable character, endeared himſelf to thoſe people ſo much, that they lamented his fate with unfeigned ſorrow, and erected, at their own expence, a coſtly monument to his memory. But theſe gentlemen, with unrelenting hearts and ſacrilegious hands, have defiled their brother's monument with the blood of thoſe whoſe affection reared it to his honour, and plunged their murderous weapons in boſoms glowing with love and eſteem for their mother's ſon.

Q. What progreſs have the Engliſh made in ſubduing America?

A. Very little. They got poſſeſſion of Boſton by the tacit conſent of its inhabitants, but could not hold it long. They were but tenants at will, ſtrictly ſpeaking, for their landlords turned them out without any warning, and diſtrained upon certain military ſtores, &c. although they had ſat there at a rent of above 500 l. per day.

Q. What did they next?

A. They took Staaten Iſland, where there was nothing to oppoſe them, and a part of Long-Iſland, by an exertion of almoſt their whole force againſt a ſmall part of the American army, and then *ferried* themſelves over to the city of New-York: From thence they *crept* into the Jerſeys, and taking advantage of a critical period, when the American army was diſbanded by the terms of their enliſtment, and before a new force could be raiſed, they heroically advanced to the banks of the Delaware, well knowing, there was nothing to oppoſe their progreſs. On the banks of the Delaware they ſat them down, ſettled, as they thought, for the winter ſeaſon; and plundered the adjacent country. In the mean time, theſe extraordinary conductors of the war publiſhed a wonderful and gracious proclamation; offering ſuch protection as they could afford, to all thoſe who would accept of it, upon the eaſy terms of abſolute, unconditional ſubmiſſion. But the Americans whoſe reſources are endleſs, ſoon found a ſpirited militia to ſupply the place of the diſbanded troops, until a new army could be raiſed. This militia croſſed the Delaware, in a ſnow-ſtorm at midnight, and after marching ten miles, very uncivilly attacked the enemy before they had breakfaſted, and drove them from the banks of the Delaware in the utmoſt conſternation, and with the loſs of twelve hundred men. The American army then re-croſſed the Delaware and ſuffered the enemy to return to their poſt, where they anxiouſly waited the arrival of an expected reinforcement. But the American general, by a ſtroke of policy above their comprehenſion, once more, paſſed the river with his army, and kindled a few fires in the night near their ſtation; and whilſt they were fooliſhly gazing at the beauty of the curling flames, he marched on, attacked, routed, and entirely defeated the ſaid reinforcement. The ſhattered remains of Gen. Howe's army are now cloſe confined in Brunſwick; where they are doing penance on ſalt meat and muſty biſcuit.

Q. Where is injuſtice, obſtinacy and folly united in one character, in an eminent degree?

A. In GEORGE III. He is *unjuſt*, becauſe he endeavours to gain by force what is denied him by the laws of the realm over which he preſides, in direct violation of his coronation oath, and purſues his unconſtitutional claims to the effuſion of human blood; he is *obſtinate*, becauſe he refuſes to hear the humble petitions and modeſt reaſonings of an oppreſſed people, and will not yield to the forcible convictions of truth, and his *folly* is conſpicuous in quarrelling with a people who loved and honoured him, who are the chief ſupporters of his crown and dignity, and a never failing ſource of encreaſing wealth.

Q. Who is the ſtuggeſt man in the world?

A. Lord Howe.

Q. Who is the weakeſt?

A. General Howe.

Q. Who is the greateſt liar upon earth?

A. HUGH GAINE of New-York, Printer.

Q. Who is the moſt ungrateful man in the world?

A. Governor Skinner.

Q. Why do you call him governor?

A. Becauſe when Lord and General Howe thought they had conquered the Jerſeys they appointed him Lieutenant Governor of that State. Skinner aſſumed that title over one tenth part of the ſaid State, and continued his uſurpation for ſix weeks, five days, thirty ſix minutes, ten ſeconds and thirty hundred parts of a ſecond, and then was depoſed.

Q. Why is he called ungrateful?

A. Becauſe he has joined the enemies of his country and enliſted men to fight againſt his neighbours, his friends and his kinſfolk; becauſe he has endeavoured to transfer the ſoil that gave him bread from the rightful poſſeſſors to a foreign hand; becauſe he is doing all he can to defraud the fruit of his body of their juſt inheritance, and becauſe, to gain preſent eaſe and tranſitory honours, he would faſten the chains of ſlavery on three millions of people and their offſpring for ever.

Q. Who is the beſt man living?

A. HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON; To whom the title of EXCELLENCY is applied with the greateſt propriety. He has left a peaceful habitation and an affluent fortune, to encounter all the dangers and hardſhips of war; nobly ſtepping forth in defence of truth, juſtice and his country. In private life he wins the heart and wears the love of all who are ſo happy as to live within the ſphere of his action. In his public character, he commands univerſal reſpect and admiration: Conſcious that the principles on which he acts are indeed founded in virtue, he ſteadily and coolly purſues theſe principles. With a mind neither depreſſed by diſappointments, nor elated by ſucceſs, he gives full exerciſe to that diſcretion and wiſdom which he ſo eminently poſſeſſes. He retreats like a general and attacks like a hero. If there are ſpots in his character, they are like the ſpots in the ſun; only diſcernable by the magnifying powers of a teleſcope. Had he lived in the days of idolatry, he had been worſhipped as a God. One age cannot do juſtice to his merit; but the united voices of a grateful poſterity ſhall pay a chearful tribute of undiſſembled praiſe to the great aſſertor of their country's freedom.

THE Publication of *this Gazette* is now reſumed, in Compliance with the Public Voice—— and in Confidence that thoſe Gentlemen, who have been pleaſed to aſſure the Printer of their utmoſt Countenance and Support, in the Continuance of it, will not fail to give it: But, as great Difficulties, and a very heavy Expence, have attended the procuring a Stock of Paper (which he has provided to ſerve for at leaſt *One Dozen Weeks*) ſo he finds himſelf under the Neceſſity of entirely altering his former Plan of Buſineſs,—by raiſing the Price of the Gazette from *Three Pounds* to *Four Pounds* a Year, and, made up in Packets, from *Four* to *Five Pounds*,—*to be paid at the Time of Subſcribing*,—and by declining to keep Books for Advertiſements or other Printing Work; the former of which muſt be paid for when brought in, and the latter upon Delivery.

When it is conſidered, that the Printer has laid out within three Months paſt upwards of 3000*l.* for the ſingle Article of Paper—that no one Article is now to be obtained on Credit—that the Price of every neceſſary of Life is advanced above 100 *per Cent.* and other Articles ſtill higher—he flatters himſelf, that his Terms will not be thought unreaſonable; and that he ſhall not be ſuſpected, of the leaſt Inclination to follow the Example of *thoſe* who are daily taking moſt ſhameful Advantages of the Times.——It will be publiſhed EVERY MONDAY EVENING REGULARLY.

The PRINTER *not having yet reviewed his former Correſpondence, will be much obliged to Gentlemen who favour him with News papers by them received from abroad, or any intereſting Intelligence.*

BOSTON, *February* 27.

IT is now relied on, that a Major and two Adjutants of the Heſſians, have deſerted the enemy, and come over to us. They are gone, it is ſaid, to Congreſs. It is reported that an officer in the Britiſh army, a ſon of Col. Smith who led the brigade to Concord on the 19th of April, is alſo come over to our camp, being thoroughly diſguſted with the ſervice.

It is reported, by ſeveral perſons lately arrived in town, that the ſame evening our army withdrew from Fort Independence, the garriſon abandoned the fort, in expectation of a ſtorm; but afterwards, recovering from their fright, they took poſſeſſion of it again. The enemy were in the ſame terror at New-York, hearing of General Heath's approach, and it is thought, would have made but little reſiſtance to a brisk and early attack. It is doubted, however, whether the then circumſtances of our army would have allowed this.

March 21. It appears by the addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Iſland of Barbados, to his Excellency Governor Hay, in anſwer to his late ſpeech, that ſince the intercourſe with this continent (the granary of the Weſt-Indies) hath been cut off, the poor whits inhabitants of that Iſland have been put to the moſt wretched ſhifts to keep themſelves from ſtarving, and that many of the planters have been to the greateſt degree diſtreſſed to find ſubſiſtence for their gangs of ſlaves. After repreſenting in an elegant pathetic manner their deplorable ſituation, and their apprehenſion, that the miſeries of a famine may yet, in ſome pariſhes, prove their dreadful lot, they add, that from every conſideration that can affect them as men or citizens, they cannot but look with eagerneſs for a joyful end of the preſent moſt horrid conflict on the continent of America.—In this addreſs the aſſembly complain that the honour of their houſe ſtands impeached before their King, whom they had ſupplicated in the ſeaſon of their diſtreſs, and their country deprived of the hopes of his favour, by the ill offices of his Excellency. They alſo obſerve, that being perfectly ſenſible of the happineſs, which in that Iſland they partake of in the free and noble form of government of their mother country, they will be equally careful not to violate their ſacred truſt by any unbecoming treſpaſs on the one part, nor to betray it by any mean ſurrender of their glorious birthright on the other: Happy whilſt they ſee no occaſion offer to force them away from that temper, calmneſs and moderation recommended by his Excellency; yet prepared, however painful it may be to them in a different conjuncture, to ſhew that ſenſe of injury, and adopt that ſpirit of reſentment, inſeparable from the character of a faithful and independent repreſentative of the people.

By the lateſt accounts from the city of New-York, we learn, that his Excellency General LEE, is in cloſe confinement in that city, in the common gaol, but that he is in good ſpirits.

A letter from a gentleman of diſtinction, in the continental army, dated Morris Town, March 9, "Lieutenant Deſaguliers, who married Miſs Hatch, was out with a party reconnoitering, about ten days ago, and endeavouring to ride off, was ſhot by our people, and falling from his horſe was made priſoner. He was thought to be totally out of danger, but an hemorrhage taking place, he died very ſuddenly. He was ſon to General Deſaguliers. The enemy remain very quiet; but from all accounts, they are preparing to open the campaign, and Philadelphia is the object of their deſtination.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated March 21.

"The continental army in this ſtate fills faſt.—A deſerter came off from Newport this week; he proves to be a Heſſian ſergeant, and ſays, that all their men would deſert if they could get away. He ſays all the *Ladies of Pleaſure*, at Newport, are taken up and confined in the common gaol, the officers, both Heſſian and Britiſh, frequently meeting at the houſes of thoſe *Ladies*, quarrelled about the beauty of their doxies; which coming to General Preſcot's ears, he ordered them all into gaol.—Count Knipſitch, a Heſſian Major, and a Heſſian Captain, lately fought a duel there, about the famous Miſs SALLY LAKE, a firſt rate Lady of Pleaſure, in which *glorious* cauſe the Major was run through the body, and is ſince dead."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 7.

A general court-martial was held upon Col. Mordecai Buckner, of the 6th Virginia regiment, the 8th ult. being accuſed of ſhamefully miſbehaving before the enemy in an action, on the 23d of January laſt, alſo quitting his poſt and party in time of engagement, and of neglecting to bring up his men to action, when there was a proſpect of defeating the enemy. The court found him guilty of the charge, and their ſentence was, that he ſhould be caſhiered, and declared incapable of any military office in the ſervice of the United States; which ſentence was approved of by the General, and he was ordered forthwith to depart the American army.

FISH-KILL, March 20.

Extract of a Letter from Morris-Town, March 15.

"A corporal and four privates of the Britiſh Grenadiers came over a few days ago, alſo a private of the 71ſt regiment, and, ſince that another grenadier: by information from them, and other concurrent teſtimony from New-York, General Howe's plan is, to march to Philadelphia by land, and to facilitate the expedition, he has got a parcel of boats ready (to ſerve for pontoons) to lay a bridge acroſs the Delaware; in conſequence thereof, it is conjectured, that General Waſhington will remove head-quarters ſoon. His Excellency has been ill for ſome days, but is now perfectly recovered, and has the ſatisfaction of his amiable lady's company, who arrived here this morning in good health."

PORTSMOUTH, March 21.

On Monday the 17th inſtant arrived here a French ſhip of about 350 tons, called the Mercury, commanded by Capt. John Heraud, in forty days from Nantz, having the following very valuable cargo on board, viz. 364 caſes of arms, containing 11,987 ſtands, 1000 barrels of gunpowder, 5 bales cloth, 24 ditto coarſe woollens, 1 ditto woollen coverlids, 10 ditto woollen caps and ſtockings, 2 ditto ſmall cloths, 5 ditto handkerchiefs, 2 ditto printed linens, 1 ditto threads, 2 caſes ſhoes, 5 boxes of buttons, buckles, figured lawns, needles, ſilk, &c. 11,000 flints.—The Captain and paſſengers (among whom is a Brigadier General, and Captain of artillery) gives us the following moſt agreeable account of the ſituation of affairs there, which they ſay might be relied on, viz. that forty ſail of the line including frigates, were then lying at Breſt, all ready to proceed to ſea; that the greateſt preparations for war were making at every other port in the kingdom: That Dr. FRANKLIN was moſt graciouſly received by the French King and the Nobility in general; on which occaſion great rejoicings were made, ſuch as bonfires, &c. which ſo diſguſted Lord Stormont, that he was preparing to leave Paris. They alſo aſſert, that it was generally believed in France, the Ruſſians would not come out to America, but if they attempted it, they would be intercepted by the French fleet.—Many other veſſels had ſailed (and many more preparing) for America, with military and ordnance ſtores, as well as large quantities of cloathing.—The diſpatches which came by this veſſel, were ſent off per expreſs to Congreſs on her arrival.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 14.

THE late Preſs throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, is allowed, by all Accounts, to have been the hotteſt ever known, and attended with much Bloodſhed—the *honeſt Tars*, in general, tho' they are fond of cruizing, declaring the utmoſt Averſion to the inhuman and diſhonourable Service of cutting the Throats of their *Brethren*.

Admiral Sir William Young's Squadron at Antigua, has lately been reinforced, by the Hind and Favourite Men of War; and Admiral Cayton's, at Jamaica, by the Fly, Hornet, and Beaver. The Cruizers on both Stations are ſo exceedingly vigilant, that it is difficult for any thing to eſcape them. Beſides theſe, a Number of piratical Veſſels, fitted out at Dominica, Tortola, Antigua, and St. Kitts, without Commiſſions, greatly annoy our Trade. On the other Hand, the Weſt Indian Seas ſwarm with armed Veſſels from this Continent.

Admiral Hotham's Squadron, which has wintered in the Bay of Cheſepeak, we hear, has lately quitted it, and either gone to cruize, or to be above down.

The 25th of laſt Month, the following Men of War, having been above down at Antigua, ſailed from thence for this Continent, viz. the *Roebuck*, *Pearl*, *Mermaid*, *Perſeus*, and *Cameleon*. The *Flora* and the *Falcon*, were careening, and to ſail about this time. The Captain of the Pearl dying, Capt. Elphinſtone of the Perſeus was promoted to the command of her; the Captain of the Cameleon, to the Command of the Perſeus; and Capt. Linzee of the Falcon, to that of the Cameleon.

It is ſaid, that ſeveral Continental Frigates, of 28 to 36 Guns, are already at Sea; that ſome others are full manned and ready; and that they are to cruize in ſmall Squadrons, of which ſome Brigantines and Sloops are to make a Part, in certain Stations where the Trade of the United States has received moſt Annoyance.

The Perſeus Frigate, when ſhe laſt viſited this Coaſt, cruized all the Way from New-York in about 18 to 25 Fathom Water. The Ship Graſshopper, William Coombes, jun. late Maſter, from Cork, with Proviſions for General Howe's Army, at New-York, taken by Capt. Cochran, was re-taken by the Perſeus, and is arrived at Antigua.

The Brigadier General of the French Army, who arrived at Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, on the 17th ult. is, the Honourable Chevalier Preudhemme de Borré, and the Captain of Artillery, or Engineer, the Chevalier Mauduit du Plaſſis, and are both Officers of high Reputation.

According to Advices of the 1ſt Inſt. General Waſhington was collecting a great Force, in one Body, in the Jerſies;—and General Sir William Howe, expected all the Troops from Canada, by Sea, to join him; whether from an apprehenſion of being attacked and overpowered in his preſent weak State, or ſo make a vigorous Effort to change his preſent Quarters, Time will diſcover.

The important Bridge of Communication between Sullivant's-Iſland and the Main (an immenſe Work) is ſo far completed, by the indefatigable Attention and conſtant Attendance of General Gadſden, that it only requires Ballaſt in ſome Parts, to fill up and make it ſolid.

The Printer would willingly gratify theſe Gentlemen who deſire a MARINE LIST—*but apprehends ſuch Publication, as yet, improper.—Hand Bills are done at his Office, on the ſhorteſt Notice.*

It was Mr. James Carſon, *(not* William*) who departed this State on the* 30*th ult. in the Sloop Diana, Captain Henry Tucker.*

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be Sold at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, and at his Houſe in Meeting-Street, four Doors from the State-Houſe,

A B I L L

For Eſtabliſhing

The Conſtitution

OF

The STATE of SOUTH-CAROLINA:

Read twice in the General Aſſembly, during their laſt Seſſion, and once in the Honourable the Legiſlative Council, by whom it was then ordered to be printed.

THE Commiſſioners appointed for clearing Ediſto-River, and making it navigable from Ponpon-Bridge up to the Forks, are deſired to meet at Ediſto-Saw-Mills, on Wedneſday the 30th Inſtant April: When all Perſons inclined to undertake the Clearing any Part of the ſaid River, are deſired to meet the Commiſſioners.

CASH given for any Quantity of EMPTY BOTTLES, from one Dozen to one hundred Groſs, by

FENWICKE BULL,

At his Store on the Bay

UNITED STATES LOTTERY, 1776.

Charleſtown, April 2, 1777.

THE Managers of the *United States Lottery*, having appointed the Subſcribers as their Agents, for the Diſpoſal of Six Thouſand Tickets, received for Sale in the States of South-Carolina and Georgia; we hereby give Notice, that a Book containing the Numbers of ſaid Tickets, is now opened at the Counting-Houſe of *Smith* and *Darrell* on the Bay, near to the Coffee-Houſe, in which, ſuch Perſons as incline to become Adventurers, may enter their Names againſt the Numbers they ſhall chuſe, upon paying down the Purchaſe Money, as no Credit will be allowed to any Perſon whatever; and for the Information of the Public, we inſert at Foot the whole Scheme of ſaid Lottery. LEVINUS CLARKSON, JOHN DORSIUS, JOSIAH SMITH, jun.

THE SCHEME is,

That this LOTTERY conſiſt of FOUR CLASSES, of *One Hundred Thouſand* Tickets each.

FIRST CLASS.

100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars each, are			1,000,000
Deduction, at Fifteen per Cent.		—	150,000
			850,000

No.		*Prizes.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
2	—	5000	are	10,000
30	—	1000	—	30,000
400	—	500	—	200,000
20,000	—	10	—	400,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				200,000
				850,000

SECOND CLASS.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each, are			2,000,000
Deduction, at Fifteen per Cent.		—	300,000
			1,700,000

No.		*Prizes.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
2	—	10,000	are	20,000
10	—	5000	—	50,000
100	—	1000	—	100,000
820	—	500	—	410,000
20,000	—	30	—	600,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				500,000
				1,700,000

THIRD CLASS.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each, are			3,000,000
Deduction at Fifteen per Cent.		—	450,000
			2,550,000

No.		*Prizes.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1	—	20,000	—	20,000
2	—	15,000	are	30,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
10	—	5000	—	50,000
200	—	1000	—	200,000
1000	—	500	—	500,000
20,000	—	40	—	800,000
Carried to the Fourth Claſs,				900,000
				2,550,000

FOURTH CLASS.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars each, are			4,000,000
Deduction at Fifteen per Cent.		—	600,000
			3,400,000
Brought from the Firſt Claſs,	—	—	100,000
Second do.	—	—	500,000
Third do.	—	—	900,000
			5,000,000

No.		*Prizes.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	50,000	is	50,000
2	—	25,000	are	50,000
2	—	15,000	—	30,000
2	—	10,000	—	20,000
10	—	5000	—	50,000
100	—	1000	—	100,000
200	—	500	—	100,000
1000	—	300	—	300,000
15,000	—	200	—	3,000,000
26,000	—	50	—	1,300,000
				5,000,000

42,317 Prizes.
57,683 Blanks.

100,000 Tickets.

Not near One and a Half Blanks to a Prize.

THIS Lottery is ſet on Foot by a Reſolution of Congreſs paſſed at Philadelphia, the Eighteenth Day of November, 1776, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Sum of Money, on Loan, bearing an annual Intereſt of Four per Cent. which, with the Sum ariſing from the Deduction, is to be applied for carrying on the preſent moſt juſt and neceſſary War, in Defence of the Lives, Liberties and Property, of the Inhabitants of theſe United States.

The fortunate Adventurers in the firſt Claſs, and ſo in the Second and Third, who draw more than Thirty or Forty Dollars, ſhall, at their Option, receive a Treaſury Bank Note, for the Prize or Prizes drawn, payable at the End of Five Years, and an annual Intereſt at the Rate of Four per Cent. or the Pre emption of ſuch Tickets in the next ſucceeding Claſs, as ſhall not be renewed within the Time hereafter limited.

Every Adventurer in the firſt Claſs ſhall have a Right to go through the ſubſequent Claſſes; but ſhall not be obliged to do it.

The Drawers of Twenty, Thirty and Forty Dollars in the Firſt, Second and Third Claſſes, who do not apply for their Money within ſix Weeks after the Drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be deemed Adventurers in the next ſucceeding Claſs, and have their Tickets renewed, without any further Trouble.

If any others ſhall neglect or decline taking out and paying the Price of their Tickets for a ſubſequent Claſs, within ſix Weeks after the Drawing is ended, their Tickets ſhall be ſold to the fortunate Adventurers in the preceding Claſs, or to ſuch as ſhall apply for the ſame.

The fortunate Adventurers in the laſt Claſs, who draw Fifty Dollars, ſhall, upon Application to the Commiſſioners of the Loan-Office, in the reſpective States, where the Drawers reſide, receive their Money, without any Deduction; and all who draw above Fifty Dollars, ſhall receive in like Manner, without Deduction, for the Sums drawn, Treaſury Bank Notes, payable at the End of five Years after the Drawing, at the Loan-Office of the State in which the Drawers reſide. The Intereſts to commence from the laſt Day of Drawing, and to be paid annually at the ſaid reſpective Loan-Offices.

As this Lottery is eſtabliſhed for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Sum of Money, for carrying on the preſent juſt War, undertaken in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of America, in which every Individual, and their Poſterity will be ſo deeply intereſted, it is not doubted but every real Friend to his Country will moſt cheerfully become an Adventurer, and that the Sale of the Tickets will be very rapid, eſpecially as even the unſucceſsful Adventurer will have the pleaſing Reflection of having contributed in a Degree to the great and glorious American Cauſe.

Charlestown, April 18, 1777.

SUITABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, &c.

I HAVE enquired the Price of Flour, and find that imported from the Northern States to be at Ten Pounds per Hundred Pounds Weight; and Carolina Flour at Six Pounds, both being ruled by the Bakers, at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves must weigh as follows, viz.

Of Northward Flour.	lb.	oz.	Of Carolina Flour.	lb.	oz.
White,	2	0	White,	2	8
Wheaten,	2	8	Wheaten,	2	10
Houshold,	2	12	Houshold,	3	2

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take Notice.

GEORGE IRELD, Commissary-General.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Captain Bachle's Store behind the Exchange, on Friday the 25th Instant,

A Variety of Articles belonging to the Public,

Consisting of,

WRITING, Printing, and Letter Paper,
Blue Cottons,
A great Variety of Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
Britannias,
Cotton Stripes,
Nankeens,
A Variety of Woollen Cloths,
Coarse Hats,
Blankets, Thread, Needles and Sewing Silk,
Ink-Powder,
Twelve Chests of Red and White Wine,
Best Conjac Brandy in Pipes,
White Lead in Kegs,
Linseed Oil,
Nutmegs and Cinamon,
Copperas, Allum, Salt-petre, &c.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 9 o'Clock, and the Goods to be delivered, on the Money being paid to

JOHN CALVERT.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

TWO Rice Barrels, containing about eighteen Bushels of very fine Hand picked INDICO SEED.

JOHN CALVERT.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who may have legal Demands on the Estate of Robert Hawkins, deceased, that they bring them in properly attested to the Subscribers hereof, in St. Mark's Parish, by the first Day of January, 1778, as after that Time a final Close of said Estate will be made.

JANE HAWKINS, Executrix,
SAMUEL LITTLE, Administrator.

JOHN MACKLIN,

Acquaints the Public,

THAT he has taken the House at Ashley-Ferry, formerly used as an Inn, which is now repaired, and again refitting for that Purpose.——He will use every Endeavour to accommodate Gentlemen and others, who please to call there, in the best and most reasonable Manner the Times will allow.

SNIPE Covers this Season,

FROM the 10th Day of April, at Bee's Savannah, near Jacksonburgh, at Thirty-five Pounds a Mare, and a Dollar to the Groom; the Money must be sent with the Mares, as none can be received without, it being found almost impracticable to collect it afterwards; such Mares as do not prove with Foal, may be sent next Season Gratis.

LACY HARRISON, Groom.

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SOUTH-CAROLINA:

John Simpson and Co. vs. *James Penman.* } In the Common Pleas: CASE on ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this Action, did the 20th Day of February, 1777, file his Declarations in the Office of the Clerk of this honourable Court, against the Defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this State, and having neither Wife or Attorney known within the said State, upon whom a Copy of the said Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto, within a Year and a Day, might be served: It is therefore ordered, in Pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in that Case made and provided, That the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said Declaration, on or before the 19th Day of March, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1778, otherwise final and absolute Judgment will be given and awarded against him.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. C.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Shirley and Price, vs. *Stewart Nicoll.* } In the Common Pleas. DEBT on ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff in this Action, did, on the 20th of February, 1777, file his Declaration in the Office of the Clerk of this Honourable Court, against the Defendant, who is absent from, and without the Limit of, this State, and having neither Wife nor Attorney known within the said State, upon whom a Copy of the said Declaration, with a Rule to plead thereto within a Year and a Day, might be served: It is therefore Ordered, in Pursuance of the Act of Assembly in that Case made provided, That the said Defendant do appear and plead the said Declaration, on or before the 22d Day of February, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1778, otherwise final and absolute Judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

WILLIAM MASON, C. C. P.

Office of Common-Pleas, Feb. 26, 1777.

THE Constitutional Post-Office is removed from the Subscriber's House, to one of the Northern rooms of the Exchange, where constant attendance will be given from the hours of Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon, and Three to Five in the Afternoon; (Sundays excepted)

PETER BOUNETHEAU, P. M.

N. B. A Mail for the Northward will be made up on every Friday Noon, and for the Southward on every Sunday Morning.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; President and Commander in Chief of* SOUTH-CAROLINA;

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS some evil disposed Persons have lately attempted to past Counterfeit Money in this State; IN ORDER to put a Stop to such a pernicious Practice, I do hereby require all Magistrates to be vigilant and attentive in causing to be apprehended and conveyed to Gaol, for Trial, every Person who shall be accused of counterfeiting, or uttering, knowing them to be counterfeit, any of the Bills emitted by the Congress, or the Currency of this, or any other of the United States of America. AND I do promise a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to Informers against such Offenders, for every Person they shall inform against, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender in this State.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Charlestown, this fourth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

BENJAMIN WALLER,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Parents and Guardians of those young Ladies who have done School, but are still desirous to improve in their Writing, That as Miss Body is attended at Home, he will take twelve more Ladies to teach with her, by Permission of Mrs. Body, in Tradd-Street, next Door to Mrs. Dewar's.——He is also permitted to take a few to write only, at either Mrs. Stone's or Mrs. Cusack's Boarding Schools.

*** As there are many People in this Town, whose Circumstances will not permit them to educate their Daughters properly, nor are they yet so Necessitous as to procure them Admittance into Charity Schools; that the Education of such Children might not be totally neglected, he will give Attendance and Instruction three Mornings in a Week, *Gratis*, as soon as he is obliged with half a Dozen Applications.

JOHN WEBB and JAMES BENTHAM,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

WEBB and BENTHAM,

PURPOSE to dispose of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar, Negroes, Lands, Houshold Furniture, &c. by Auction, on the usual Terms. Those, Friends or others, who may be so obliging as to favour them with Commissions, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting-House is kept in Broad-Street, opposite Messr. Downes and Lee.

JOHN WEBB,
JAMES BENTHAM.

To be SOLD at Public Outcry,

On Tuesday the 2nd Inst. at the Plantation of the late Mr. George Inglis, deceased, at Saltketchers,

ALL the Stock of Cattle thereon, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Plantation Tools, and Houshold Furniture: Also, about 300 Barrels of Rice, some Corn and Pease.

And on Tuesday the 29th Instant,

At the Plantation of the said Deceased at Stono, A Variety of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, a Set of Blacksmith's Tools, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep: Also a Pettiagua and two Canoes.

The Conditions of the Sales to be Cash before the Property is altered or removed.

ALEX. INGLIS.
THO. INGLIS.

Charles-Town, April 1, 1777.

ON Wednesday the 7th of May, will be sold by Public Outcry, at Mr. Strickland's,

Upwards of 30 valuable Slaves,

mostly this Country born, among whom are, a complete Pair of Sawyers, a jobbing Carpenter and Indico-maker, handy Boys and Girls, &c. Credit will be given to the 1st of January, 1778, paying Interest, and giving Bond with approved Security.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

THE House and Lot where the Subscriber lately lived, in Ansonborough, containing in Front of King-Street, one hundred Feet, and in Depth to Wentworth-Street, one hundred and fifty Feet. On the Premises are, a very neat Dwelling-House, in complete repair, a large Store-Room, Kitchen, Wash-House, Wood-House, Chair-House and Stable, large enough to contain two Chairs and three Horses; a Well of exceeding good Water, and a large Garden, at present filled with a Variety of Vegetables and Fruit Trees.—If not sold by the 5th of May, it will then be put up and sold at Public Sale, at Webb and Bentham's Vendue Store, in Broad-Street.

JAMES BENTHAM.

Also to be Let, a Pew in the North-Gallery of St. Michael's Church.

STRAYED or Stolen, the 26th of January last, off Charles-Town-Green,

A full-aged, dark-bay Gelding,

About 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder M P L in one Piece, and on the off Buttock a rough Brand, somewhat like A Y. Whoever will give Intelligence of him, so that he may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward.

JAMES WRIGHT.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on Wednesday the 8th of January last, from Mr. George Livingston's Plantation, at the Four Holes,

A White Gelding,

Near 14 Hands high, rising 7 Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock W L, paces, trots, and canters. Whoever delivers the Horse to the Subscriber in Charles-Town, shall receive a Reward of twenty Pounds, currency, and a further Reward of Fifty Pounds on Conviction of the Thief, to be paid by

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

FOUND in Meeting-Street, before the Door of John Edwards, Esq; A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. The Owner may have it again, by applying to the Printer hereof, on paying for this Advertisement.

FRENCH TONGUE.

MRS. BODY presents her Compliments to the Ladies, and acquaints them, that she has taken a House in Tradd-Street, next Door to Mrs. Dewar's, where she intends to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—She solicits their Favours, in hopes her Pronunciation, Mode, and Assiduity, will, upon Trial, merit Encouragement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN DANER, late of St. Bartholomew's Parish deceased, are desired to make Payment forthwith, to the Subscriber; and those who have Demands against the said Estate, are to bring them in properly attested to

ELEANOR DANER, Administratrix,
JOHN VERLIN, Administrator.

To be SOLD,

In St. Matthew's Parish, the last Tuesday in April, 1777,

PART of the Estate of MOSES VANCE, deceased, consisting of Houshold Furniture, and Six Negroes.

SAMUEL TATE, Executor.

P. S. The Conditions will be made known on the Day of Sale.

THE Subscriber acquaints his old Customers and others, that he now has, and purposes constantly to keep ready, a sufficient Quantity of

Drawing Boot Legs,

Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his Old Shop in Union-street continued, for Ready Money.

He will either purchase or take apprentice one or two Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Business.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

To be LET on a Lease, up the Path,

A Vacant Lot of Land, allowed to be superior to any in the State for a Ship Yard; adjoining Mr. John Rusel's Ship-Yard.—For the Terms apply to the Subscriber, at his Plantation near the same.

JAMES DARBY.

South-Carolina, Camden District. WHEREAS the Subscriber did, about the 19th of December last, purchase a Tract of Land from a certain Hugh Stewart, of said District, Blacksmith; which Tract was to contain One Hundred Acres, and in Consequence whereof Bonds were given by both Parties; since the doing of which the Subscriber finds he has not the Complement of Acres agreed for, therefore he

Gives this Public Notice, to all Persons whom it may concern,

Not to contract, bargain or purchase his Bond given to said Stewart, bearing Date the 19th of December, 1776, payable Twelve Months after Date, the Dignity Two Hundred Pounds currency, as he will not be answerable for any Contract founded on the Ability of that Bond, until he is made whole by said Stewart.

JOHN GILL.

MR. Perdriau informs me of a Brown Bay Horse, 12 Hands and a half high, branded on the mounting Buttock, but rather obscure. The Owner may prove his Property at Dorchester, before

W. MORGAN.

March 31, 1777.

JOHN-JAMES HAIG, Esq; informs me, of a light Chesnut pacing Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, about 13 Hands and an half high, 8 or 9 Years old, and branded on the off Buttock C. C.—The Owner of the said Horse must apply, within the Time prescribed by Law, and manifest his Property before

Congaree, March 10, 1777. PHILIP PEARSON.

October 4, 1776.

BROUGHT before me, to be toll'd, by JOHN BOSSON, A BLACK MARE, about 12 Hands and an half high, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock, I. C. taken up between Ashepoo and Jacksonburgh. The Owner must prove his Property before me, in St. Bartholomew's Parish.

CHARLES SHEPHEARD.

JOSEPH PRICHARD informs me of a Bay Horse, 13 Hands high, and about ten Years old; Also an Iron Gray Filly, neither docked or branded, 12 Hands high. The Owner may have them by proving their Property before

JOSEPH BRAILSFORD.

January 6, 1777.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Ninety-Six District, near Fort Charlotte, tolls before me, a bright Bay Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, about nine Years old, near thirteen Hands high, paces and trots, branded on the off Shoulder and Buttock thus O, and on the near Shoulder TWWF, blotted, and has the Appearance of having been cut with an Ax in the Withers; she had a Bell on.

Also a Black Mare, with a little white Star in her Forehead, and some Saddle Spots, trots, and is near twelve Hands high, is branded on the Cheek B. E. on the Shoulder M. and on the Buttock L. D. all on the mounting Side: They both came to his Plantation, the Beginning of January 1776, since which the Black Mare has had a Colt, and the Bay Mare has lost one.

Likewise a Brown Bay Mare, who also trots, is remarkably low before, has a small Star, is about twelve Hands and an half high, near nine Years old, branded on the mounting Shoulder M. G. and another unintelligible Brand on the off Shoulder: She has with her a Bay, Two-year old, Horse Colt, with a long Star, one white Foot, neither docked nor branded; they came into the Range, near Fort Charlotte, the latter End of the Year 1775. The Property must be proved before

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Ninety-Six District, Feb. 6, 1777.

Cawcon's-Creek, Fork of Broad and Saludy Rivers.

GEORGE DAWKINS of Broad-River, informs me of a small Sorrel Horse, supposed to be about twelve Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, twelve Hands high, branded on his mounting Buttock I. S. or I. S. The Owner must prove his Property, within the Time prescribed by Law, before me,

MICHAEL DICKERT, J. P.

February 12, 1777.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.